

WOMEN BATTLE YEARS FOR VOTE

Suffrage Measure Comes Before Congress After Half-Century Endeavor.

JULIAN STARTED THE BILL

Susan B. Anthony Amendment Introduced in House at Every Session for Forty-five Years.

By LAURA P. MORGAN.

After half a century of endeavor, a measure of success will crown the efforts of those advocates of equal suffrage who believe in Federal action, when the vote is taken this week on the pending Mondell resolution. For the first time both houses of Congress will have permitted a resolution for a constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to men and women to come to a vote.

In this connection it is significant that it is the first Congress throughout which the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in its congressional committee, has maintained in Washington a force of workers who have kept the question before the minds of the members of Congress. While it is unquestionably true that this measure of success is due to the growth of public sentiment in favor of suffrage, resulting in the addition of important States to the suffrage map, it is safe to say that it would not have come so quickly had it not been for the labor on the part of this committee.

History of Resolution.

Forty-five years ago Mr. Julian, of Indiana, introduced in Congress a resolution for an amendment to the Federal Constitution to enfranchise women. It was drawn on lines parallel to the fifteenth amendment which enfranchised the negro, providing that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." This was what has been known for years as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which has been reintroduced in every succeeding Congress from that day to this, though under different names as its sponsors changed, and now appears in the Sixty-third Congress as the Bristow-Mondell resolution.

This amendment has always been supported by the National Association, and it was on this measure that the Congressional committee concentrated its efforts during the last session of Congress. The resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, on the first day of the present Congress, reported favorably by the Suffrage Committee, and passed upon on March 12, 1914, by a majority vote of 35 to 34, though lacking the two-thirds necessary to pass. This is the first time that the amendment has come to a vote in either house. It was immediately reintroduced by Senator Bristow, of Kansas, and again reported favorably by the committee. It is now on the calendar of the Senate.

In the House the resolution was introduced by Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, reported without recommendation by the Judiciary Committee on May 5, 1914, and from that time until the action of the Rules Committee on December 12, has been on the House calendar awaiting a special rule under which it could come up before the House for consideration.

Committee Works Hard.

During the progress of this resolution through Senate and House, the Congressional Committee, under the leadership of Mrs. Medill McCormick and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, has been untiringly efforts to secure its passage. Believing that the first step was an accurate knowledge of the situation, the two women made a study of the two hundred and eighty members of the Senate and 435 members of the House, personally interviewing practically all of them. Moreover, through these interviews they have learned the way for subsequent legislation on suffrage in the event of the defeat of this resolution. They have endeavored to discover the real views of all the members on the subject—their objection to this form of legislation, if any; what form of legislation they do favor, if any; and if not, why not.

The members of Congress have, in addition, been given abundant opportunity to state their views on the question by letter. On the opening day of the present session every Representative received a letter from Mrs. Funk calling his attention to the suffrage measures now before the House and asking for a statement as to whether he was prepared to give his cooperation. She reminded him that the Federal Insulars were favoring the side-spread demand from both men and women to give this question serious consideration, and she urged upon him the fact that the Washington office, Mrs. McCormick established headquarters in Chicago and from there built up a machine which is in good working order in the present States and is being rapidly perfected in the others. In each of these States there is a Congressional chairman, and under her a chairman for every Congressional district. These women are in close touch with the Congressional Committee and the Insulars, and pressure can be brought to bear upon every Representative from the State. For instance, if a Representative says to a member of the committee that there is no suffrage sentiment in his district, within a few days he is so deluged with letters from home that he begins to realize that the subject is worthy of serious consideration.

No inconsiderable part of the work done by the committee on the Bristow-Mondell resolution has been the use that it has made of this organization. Letters and telegrams have been constantly interchanged between the committee and the States in the effort to win every possible vote for the measure. Whatever the result, the Sixty-third Congress has marked a tremendous advance toward the recognition of women as a factor in government.

Colored Teachers Meet.

The regular meeting of the Colored School Teachers' Association was held last Tuesday evening at the Y. M. C. A. (Twelfth street branch) and the following committees were announced in furtherance of the interests of the association: Committee on including thrift in school children and parents—J. E. Johnson, G. H. Murray, Mary (Cromwell) committee on school problems—E. H. Lawson, Misses M. Tancil, N. Dyson, and O. Cromwell, and W. P. Montgomery; committee on membership—J. C. Wright, Misses E. A. Chase and K. U. Alexander, and R. B. Groene, and Benjamin Washington; committee on entertainment—M. L. Washington, Misses Vasti Turley and A. Cornett, Dr. C. G. Woodson, G. Smith Wormley, and B. Hartgrove.

WHEELER'S BIRDS COMING.

Walter Johnson Will Exhibit His Chickens at Local Show.

Walter Johnson, peerless baseball pitcher of the Nationals, who caused local fame so many anxious moments recently by his jump to the Federal League and his later return, will exhibit a coop of his prize-winning white Orpington chickens at the third annual exhibition of the National Capital Poultry and Pigeon Association, which will be staged in Arcade Hall January 19-21. The birds which will be exhibited by the twister stand in relation to other feathered aristocrats as does their owner with regard to baseball players, and promise to be the center of attraction at the coming show.

With fifty beautiful cups and 150 special prizes of value, to say nothing of the long list of ordinary awards to compete for, poultry and pigeon raisers from all parts of the country have nearly swamped those in charge of the show with entries. Over 1,000 birds have already been listed, and, according to the report of Secretary Walter Kiefer, made Thursday night, another 1,900 will be entered before the show opens.

PLAY TELLS CONDITION EXISTING IN CAPITAL

"Today" Reveals the Status of "Red Light" Life in Cities Where Segregation Is Made Impossible.

Since the passage of the Kenyon "red light" law and its enforcement, it is said, particularly in its more fashionable residence sections, the records of the police department appear to bear out the complaints—that the women of the ill-famed resorts in the addition of important States to the suffrage map, it is safe to say that it would not have come so quickly had it not been for the labor on the part of this committee.

Other cities have found themselves in this predicament. The scenes that are enacted in some of these apartment houses, according to the complainants, are hidden from the public view. Similar conditions—the scene having been shifted to New York—will be presented next week on the stage of the Belasco in "Today," a drama of New York life. The evils that New York has suffered since it has had no "segregated district" are laid open in this play with a frankness of treatment that relieves the drama of coarseness in the handling of the subject.

The fourth act of "Today" represents an apartment in one of the great buildings adjoining Riverside Drive. It is maintained by a woman of apparently the utmost respectability, but the purposes for which the apartment is used are well known to the owner of the building and his agent, without whose connivance this particular apartment would not long have existed.

New York Hotel Arrivals.

New York, Jan. 9.—Washingtonians registered at New York hotels today are:

Algonquin—L. O. Chew, D. Van Valkenburg, Churchhill, R. P. Burton, Murray Hill—J. C. Snyder, Westworth—Mrs. C. M. Frouke, Grand—A. W. Wadsworth, J. C. Henderson, Mrs. A. W. Wadsworth, R. C. McDowell, R. M. Frank, M. F. Keating, C. R. Harper, J. Manning, Van Cortlandt—J. P. Havlin, J. A. Dravis, Wallick—Mrs. W. M. Hamilton, Webster—W. W. Hamilton, W. W. C. Kirschbaum, Latham—W. C. Kirschbaum, Gerard—A. J. Butler, A. P. Pierce, Miss Wynne, Hermitage—Mrs. W. Daniels, T. O. Roby, D. Mackie, Jr., M. E. Danforth.

Food Reformers Will Meet.

The Food Reform Society will hold a public meeting in the lecture room of the Public Library next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Miss M. E. Van Nostrand, who has made a special study of the chemical properties of fruits and vegetables in their natural states, and their application to the human body.

L. V. TIFFANY, Pres.

A CORNER IN ANCESTORS

By FRANCES COWLES.

THE WYATT FAMILY.

Wyatt Family Coat of Arms—Romance in the Anthony Family. The Proud Family of Neville. Lucas Is Derived from Luke. Something About the American Laphams.

The coat of arms here illustrated belongs to the Wyatt family, of Sherwell, County Devon, and Bexley, County Kent, England, as well as to the American family of the name. It is blazoned thus: Per fess, azure and gules, a pair of barbares argent, the ring or. The crest is an ostrich proper, in the beak a horseshoe argent.

Answers to Correspondents.

To T. P. Anthony, who asks for a brief account of the American Anthonys: The first of the name Anthony in this country was John Anthony, who came to New England in the "Hercules." He had five children; his grandson, William, had fourteen, ten of whom married. His name frequently appears in the records as Anthonie. John was a freeman of Portsmouth, R. I., 1648, and about the same time corporal in a military company, also deputy and commissioner. He left three sons and two daughters. His son John married Frances Worell, of Wadell, first, and second, Susanna Albire, and had twelve children all told. Frances was daughter of William Wadell, the purchaser, with Samuel Gorton, of the first name Anthony in England, who, for services rendered the crown, was knighted and given land in Virginia.

One branch of the Anthonys of the South traveled back to England and picked up the Earl of Shaftsbury en route. Mark Anthony, Virginia settler, was afterward in Georgia. Joseph, his son, or grandson, married Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of Capt. Christopher Clarke, who was also first in Virginia. Christopher Clarke went to Georgia in 1750 and the Anthonys were his companions. Isabella Hart is said to have been the name of the wife of Mark Anthony.

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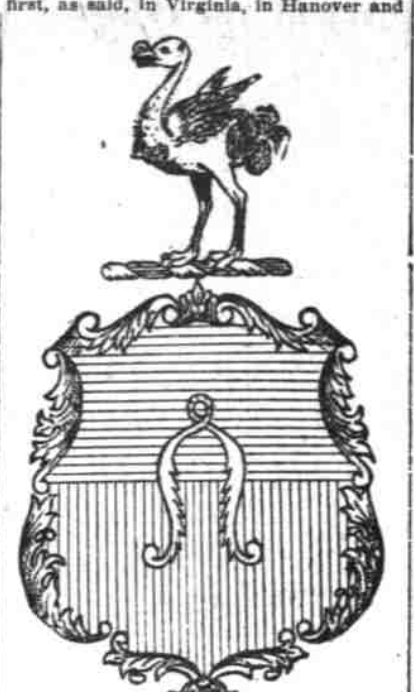
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thony. The Anthonys and Clarkes lived first, as said, in Virginia, in Hanover and



Wyatt
Henry counties, also in New Kent County. Their home in Georgia was in

Wilkes County. One of this family, Dr. Milton Anthony, founded the Medical College of Augusta, Ga.

The coat-of-arms is blazoned: Argent; a leopard's head, gules, between two branches, sable.

Crest: A demi-goat proper, charged with a besant, armed and attired, or. A leopard symbolizes a valiant warrior, who tries hazardous things by force and courage; branches stand for virtue and learning, especially for services in embassy. The goat denotes a marked man, who wins victory by policy; or one who fares hard to be in high employ honored, a characteristic of the Anthonys, some one of the family says, which crops up all along the line, that is—"the fare hard proposition."

A besant is an old Eastern coin, and was often the charge of a crusader. Argent denotes sincerity; gules, magnanimity; sable, constancy or generosity.

Mark Anthony the first is called the son of Sir Charles Anthony of England, who, for services rendered the crown, was knighted and given land in Virginia.

Sarah Anthony, born 1742, in Virginia, and granddaughter of Mark Anthony, married Capt. Thomas Cooper, and their descendants can claim membership with all patriotic societies going—or nearly all. Capt. Thomas was in the Revolution; he was member of the house of burgesses and a representative at the convention of 1787.

To A. N., who asks for the coat-of-arms of the Neville family and something of the pedigree of the English family of that name.

Neville is a name which has had a variety of forms at different times, according to old records. Among the number may be mentioned Nevil, Nevill, Neevill,

Neville, Nevel, Nevell, Nevelle, Naefville, Nevyle, Nevilles.

In Normandy, France—and the Nevilles are of Norman as well as Saxon lineage—there are two towns called Neville and eighteen named Nevill or Neuvilles. Nova Villa or Neuve Ville is another form of the name, which, translated into English, becomes New Town.

"A family of note in the north of England" is the usual term by which the Nevilles are referred to in history. Records begin with Gilbert De Nevill, the Norman, companion-in-arms of William the Conqueror, 1066. His admiral he is supposed to have been.

Gilbert De Nevill's son was Geoffrey, and it was his son, whose name has not been handed down, who married Emma, daughter and heiress of Bertram De Bulmer, a great baron of the north, and died 1184, leaving issue—namely, Henry, who died without issue, 1227, and Isobel, who succeeded to the estates of Bulmer and Nevill.

This great heiress, Isobel, married Robert Fitz Maudred, a descendant of King Edward, and the Saxon Lord of Raby, of the illustrious stock of the Earls of Northumberland. In the bishopric of Durham, and had a son, Geoffrey, who, adopting his mother's name, became Geoffrey De Nevill of Raby.

The coat-of-arms of their descendants contains quarters showing the grandeur of emblems of both Nevill of Bulmer and Nevill of Raby, showing their descent from them.

Among these are the Earl or Marquis of Abergavenny and the present Earls of Westmoreland.

Robert De Nevill succeeded his father, Geoffrey De Nevill of Raby, 1282, and was succeeded by his grandson, Ralph De Nevill, who was summoned to Parliament as "Baron Raby," June 8,

1284. He died in 1321, and was succeeded by his son, Ralph De Nevill, the second Baron Raby. John De Nevill was summoned to Parliament 1368 to 1388. He was admiral of the King's combined fleet, Lieutenant of Aquitaine, and Seneschal of Bordeaux. In the Province of Aquitaine and in wars with France he won and had rendered to him eighty-three vassal towns, castles and forts. He died in 1388, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ralph De Nevill, who, on September 25, 1387, by royal charter, was advanced, in full Parliament, to the dignity of Earl of Westmoreland.

Ralph De Nevill married Joan, daughter of John Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. One of the famous ones of the family, Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, the "king maker," was the grandson of Ralph and Joan. Richard III, King of England, was the son of Richard and Cecily Nevill, aunt of the king maker, who was first cousin to Edward IV, and second cousin to Henry VI.

The Earl of Warwick's landed property was enormous, comprising, according to the deed by which his widow made it over to Henry VII, over 100 manors, besides the city of Worcester, the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark.

His career illustrates the grandeur of feudalism—the "last of the barons" he is called.

The coat-of-arms is blazoned: Gules, on a saltire argent, a rose of the field barbed, seeded proper.

Crest: A bull's head pied. Supporters, two greyhounds collared, passant guardant.

Motto, "Ne Vile Velle" ("Incline to nothing base"), or, as some branches of the family have it, "Ne Vile" ("do no

evil"). This motto is what is called a punning motto, being a play on the name, or, to use the correct heraldic term, a canting motto, which is the oldest form of motto.

To I. L., who asks for early American record of the Lucas family: Two of the family came over from England before the middle of the seventeenth century. Thomas and John were these Pilgrim fathers. Thomas was born in Tenterden, Kent County, England, about 1618. Twenty-five years later we find him a resident of Scituate, Mass., and about this time he married Mary, daughter of Elder Nathaniel Tilden.

John, a weaver from Devonshire, where he was born in 1625, settled in Providence, R. I., where he married Mary, daughter of William Mann. They had four sons and one daughter, and his descendants are now found in New England, New York, and the West.

Laphams in search of family data will find most interesting matter in American ancestry; in local histories of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; in Austin's and Savage's Genealogical Dictionaries.

Bulgaria Calls Reservists Home. Berlin, Jan. 9.—It is reported from Basel that Bulgaria is calling her reservists to the colors. It is believed that Bulgaria eventually will enter the war on the side of the Teutonic allies.

Premier's Son Would Go to Front. London, Jan. 9.—Second Lieut. Cyril Asquith, of the Queen's Westminsters, is reported to the colors. It is believed that Bulgaria eventually will enter the war on the side of the Teutonic allies.

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